

WORSE AND WORSE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC COAST STORM.

The Loss of Life on the Islands Near Beaufort and Port Royal Placed at Over Six Hundred.

The Entire Force of Employes on Many of the Plantations Drowned in the Flood of Sunday Night.

The Towns of Beaufort and Port Royal Completely Wrecked—A Railway Bridge on the Boston and Albany Road Slipped Off the Abutments, Resulting in the Death of Thirteen Persons and the Injury of a Large Number of Others.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Receiver Averill of the Portland and Augusta road wires the Chronicle tonight that the loss of life on the sea islands far exceeds anything yet reported, and that it will not fall far short of 600. Great destitution exists among the 7,000 remaining inhabitants and an urgent appeal is made for aid in the shape of provisions.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 31.—Over 300 bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal. Over \$2,000,000 worth of property was wrecked. Both are direct results of the storm which swept along the Atlantic coast on Sunday night. Every one of the fifteen or twenty islands lying around Port Royal and Beaufort is morning. The undergrowth of trees and marshes and islets are revealing dead bodies every time an investigation is made. Those scattered about the country and the habits of the people of the storm-stricken sections predict that the death toll will run as high as 600. Some of the best people in this section place the loss at more than 1,000. There has not been an hour of any day since the early hours of Monday morning that a dead body has not been found at some point on the many islands. As the waters go down and people move deeper into the wreckage the ghastly remains are uncovered. It is around Beaufort and Port Royal that the death list is the largest, but in other towns many lives were lost. Around these two towns is a complete chain of islands and it was over these towns that the angel of death hovered for hours on Sunday night.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—Accounts continue to come in of the general havoc of Sunday's storm. R. Robinson of the Kerrison plantation, just arrived from Waterbury, reports that the Bishop's place on the Edisto river to Jacksonville negroes floated the whole distance on the tops of shanties. It is reported that all the negroes on the place in the morning have been drowned—in all about 100 men, women and children. All the dwellings in the lowlands were destroyed. At Waterbury many houses from their foundations out into the streets, and all of the rice fields are overflowed. The pilot fleet of the harbor was wrecked or stranded. Port Royal, lying on one tongue of land further down Beaufort river, is practically in ruins. The loss of life which resulted from the storm on every shore of the islands is thirty or forty. The negroes were found dead on the beach, and the number is expected to be largely increased. Among the dead is Dr. Ellis, the newly appointed physician of the port. Paris island, where the United States dry docks are building, and which stood between the Broad and Beaufort rivers, was swept away. The crops in the crops are ruined. Beaufort, the prettiest island town in the Carolina, is a complete ruin. The missing ship Seminoles came in yesterday unharmed. The Clyde ship Seminoles is forty-eight hours overdue.

Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most severe cases.

OFF THE ABUTMENTS.

Thirteen People Hurled to Death From a Railway Bridge.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a rail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany railroad one mile and a half east of Chester about 12:30 o'clock today. The bridge was being strengthened. The locomotive passed over, but was smashed. The buffet car, two sleepers and the dining car were smashed to kindling wood when they struck the stream, twenty feet below, but the two day coaches and the smoker in the rear did not leave the track. Thirteen bodies had been taken out at 6 o'clock. It is believed that two more bodies are in the ruins. Following is a list of the dead: J. E. Dewitt of Portland, Me.; T. Kelley of Boston; Simeon Cutting of Boston; Mrs. C. R. Isham of Philadelphia; Emma Delaney of Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives of Chicago; Frank Palmer of Palmer, Mass.; Express Messenger John C. McMasters of Springfield; Brakeman J. H. Murray of Green Bush, Kentucky; George W. Morse of Boston; Wagner Conductor J. W. Stackpole of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. J. S. W. Welch of Ocala, N. Y.; An unknown woman; R. C. Hickok of Hallowell, Me.; About fifteen are seriously injured, and five or six may die.

The bridge looks as though it had been thrown from the abutments rather than broken down. It has fallen to the right of the track and the engine also lies on the right. These facts suggest the theory that the blow of the engine as it struck the bridge from the curve sent it bounding off the foundations into the river.

PURE AND WHOLESOME QUALITY. Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Fick. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the bowels, it cures all humors to cleanse the system effectually. It promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with all this it is the best and only remedy.

THE BRITISH MINERS. LONDON, Aug. 31.—More than 60,000 miners resumed work in South Wales today at the old wages. Their return to the mines means practically the collapse of the strike in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Some 40,000 men still hold out in South Wales and Monmouthshire, on their yielding to the terms of the owners is regarded as a matter of only a few days.

CREMATED. BEAUMONT, Ill., Aug. 31.—A fire this morning destroyed C. M. Springer's liver, stable, the Commercial hotel, Kroger's cultural improvement society, C. E. Springer's icehouse. The body of Daniel Butler of Bath, Ill., was found in the ruins. Two other men are missing.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Probably fair and slightly warmer until Saturday.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 81, the lowest 53, and the mean 67, with slowly increasing cloudiness, light northeast to east wind.

The year the average temperature for August has been 74, which is 2° less than usual; and the total rainfall has been 151 inches, which is 2.31 inches less than usual. For the past five years the average temperature for the month of August has been 76, and for the last day 75.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Following is the forecast to 8 p. m. Friday: For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma—Variable winds; generally fair weather.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia before going to bed. Trial bottle 10 cents.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The epidemic in the Lincolnshire seaport, Grimsby, has been declared officially to be Asiatic cholera, after having been called a "choleraic disease" for many days. The last victim of the disease was a woman, who died last Tuesday. Several other cases before hers had ended fatally. The authorities of Grimsby believe that the cholera was brought to the city by immigrants from the infected ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam. Yesterday a steamer died from cholera aboard a Grimsby steamer in the harbor of Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—Nine fresh cases of cholera and five deaths were reported in Rotterdam yesterday.

Private advices from Rotterdam say that the real extent of the present cholera epidemic in that city is being suppressed by the authorities. The situation is more serious than published. It is announced that the town of Grimsby will be declared infected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Jersey City health board was notified this evening that a suspect case of cholera had been found in White Street in the Bergen district. Physicians went to the residence of a woman, aged 40, who was found lying on the floor. They say that the symptoms are similar to those in cases of cholera.

A STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—From the general outlook the prospects for a general strike on the Louisville and Nashville railway system is very good. The grand council of the railway orders are yet to arrive. When they do, President Smith and other officials of the road are yet to arrive. A strike is ordered thousands of men will be affected. Southern commerce will be blocked, and there is no estimating the extent of the damage, both to the road and its men as well as to the shipping and traveling public.

MATAAFA EXILED.

APIA, Samoa, Aug. 31.—A German warship left Apia July 28 with ex-King Mataafa and daughter and ten immediate followers, bound for Kakaofa island, there to land Mataafa and his followers, and exile them from Samoa. The other rebels were punished by imprisonment.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Emma Goldman was arrested this evening as she was entering a hall to address an anarchist meeting in all New York was for inciting riot. Her arrest aroused the assembled anarchists to a pitch of fury, but nothing serious transpired.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 31.—S. S. Sawson, a farmer, shot John Hinton, an employee on his farm, in the office of Volney Hoggatt, an attorney, this morning. Sawson was arrested and charged with the murder of Hinton. He had been too familiar with Mrs. Sawson.

WEDDING BELLS.

EL PASO, O. T., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The residence of Hon. William Ackerman, one of El Paso's leading and most influential citizens and business men, was the scene of a happy marriage this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. B. F. Still, the courteous ruler of the First National bank of this city, and Miss Sarah Ackerman, one of our most popular young ladies, being the fortunate participants. The ceremony was witnessed in a very impressive and beautiful manner, with the Episcopal service by the Rev. Ned Forest of the Pilgrim Congregational church.

BISHOP KAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Bishop Kain of Wheeling, W. Va., recently appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Keenrick of St. Louis, arrived today.

CHINESE FLOODS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Reports from Peking state that disastrous floods have occurred in north China. Many people are homeless. The city of Peking is under water in some places ten feet deep. Part of the city wall fell, crushing a number of houses and killing the inhabitants.

THE COLUMBIAN BELL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—The new Columbian Liberty bell, which arrived here last evening, enroute to the world's fair, is to be rung this morning on the Pennsylvania railroad for Columbus, O.

NAMED FOR JUDGE.

OVERLIN, Kan., Aug. 31.—George S. Spaulding of Phillips county was nominated for judge of the Republican judicial convention on the thirty-third ballot.

WHEAT HIGHER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Wheat advanced 2 cents a bushel in just one hour. The market was buoyant, and the price advanced with wheat, and the price of higher. Oats closed 3 1/2%. The changes in provisions from last night are insignificant.

CLOSED UP.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 31.—The state bank commissioner yesterday closed the Bank of Jennings, Deane & Co. Its capital stock was \$50,000.

Marking Meat by Electricity.

A special committee of the British house of lords has been appointed to inquire into the matter of marking imported foreign meat. Among the witnesses already examined by the committee is a well-known London electrical engineer, who suggested the accomplishment of the process by means of electricity. It is suggested that an appliance consisting of a wheel, mounted in the circumference, which, when connected with an electric current, would, passed over a carcass, make a continuous mark skin-deep. For a straight line various figures could be substituted, or even letters, such as "N. Z." for New Zealand. It was demonstrated that where, in slaughter houses provided with the electric light, an electric current could be readily obtained, the cost of the apparatus would be very small, and where there were no such traces of obtaining current the cost would be about five hundred dollars. Furthermore, the marking could be made an easy, speedy and, for all parts of the carcasses, effective process. The committee evinced great interest in the suggestion.

GHASTLY GOO BELLOW.

Nym Charles Donohoe is the most Dangerous Man in the City.

Living Part of the Time in a Delirium of Competition to Spend the Other Part in a Paroxysm of Self-Indulgence.

[COPYRIGHT, 1893.] Are you not a little tired of hearing the flippant recondite of the press talk about the dangerous elements to society? What do they know of the dangerous elements of society? Where do they look for them? Always in the back streets. It appears to be the proper thing to have a well-bred shudder at the poverty and ignorance of the "lower classes."

But the tendency of the "lower classes" is upward. How about the "upper classes"? Where do they tend? And by upper classes I simply mean in this view the idle, the voluptuous and the utterly selfish classes who insist upon being the upper.

There is a conventional notion that the young street ruffian who inhabits the tenement districts, who joins a gang, who gets into politics, who does law, is the greatest curse of our metropolitan life. There could not possibly be a greater mistake. At the very worst he is a delinquent against whom all the repressive engines of society is operative. More than that, he is only a manifestation of a phase, not of a fixed condition. In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the conservative energies of life lay hold of him somewhere and suppress and reconstruct him. He finds a girl that he marries; he is astonished at finding himself a father; he goes to work if it is only "tending bar," but it is not for himself; he gets hold of a home, and then law and order have got hold of him.

I have found that these fellows are superstitious; intensely loyal and wholly unimaginative; their crimes spring from their impulses not from their reason.

Against that type of young man I wish to plant another. One starts as masculine ruffian without sensibilities. The other is a voluptuous rascal. One has his roots in the reeking soil, where, after all, there is some nourishment. The other has his head in the poisonous air where there is no hope. One fights, steals if he is hungry or thirsty, drinks with alcohol the cares he cannot master; throws himself against the established order with all the recklessness of pure vitality. But he does not betray his friend. He has endurance and fortitude, pity and gratitude in his rude nature. If you hurt him he will hurt you back. But he has been hungry and cold and he did not whimper.

The other fellow is genteel and fairly well educated in a system which gives all the honors to the smartest man, not to the best man. He does not set out to defy society but to use it. He has no superstition but he has a perverted imagination and a pampered sensibility. He will not earn money; he will intercept it. To labor is beneath him; he will gamble. He has two ideals: one is Jay Gould, the other is Ward McAllister. These are the gemini of luck: one represents power, the other pusillanimity.

You do not have to go into the tenement houses to find this fellow. You can pick him up in Wall or Broad street. He wears good clothes; he has expensive tastes; he is clever, unscrupulous, mercenary and fast. He forms a distinct group. He is not yet twenty-five. He is the product of artificial conditions, and if you study him you will be amazed to find how magnificently he ignores all the essential and elemental obligations of life. To get money and to spend it are the governing impulses. To give an equivalent for it is an idea that not only he has outgrown, but the world has outgrown.

This consuming motive transforms him at twenty-five into the most audacious, reckless young rascal civilization breeds. The base desire to beat somebody in the skin game of smartness is the deliberate, calculated, systematic business of his life. He is a commercial bandit for six hours every day. He is a prodigal every night. What he flitches from associates or from innocent victims in the morning he flings into the lap of some abandoned hussy at night.

Prodigality with this set is the symbol of resources. The man who can blow in several thousand on a "toot" up town establishes an indefinite sense of admiration; he must be a high roller, and that means that he will stop at nothing.

Wall and Broad streets are animated by these young men. They are the envy of a thousand plodding clerks who are pinned down to the horrible routine of giving an equivalent of services for a salary; they have found out what life is; they can get the utmost enjoyment out of it by looking out for number one, and not wasting any nonsense on sentiment. In the hours of business they plant at each other, they snap at each other. Under every smile is a lie, under every promise is a job. They amuse each other by telling how they hoodwinked a "governor" or betrayed a friend. They scheme how to rob each other while they hobnob; they have but one ambition. It is to keep on till they can wreck a railroad and be indicted for their crimes as "young Napoleons."

It is this astonishing fact that you must look for the mischief that strikes at the heart of civilization. It is here that you encounter the temptations and the consequences of smartness out of loose from restraining influences hiding its own selfishness under the mask of business.

Anything more hollow, more abandoned, or more hopeless, you will not find in all the phases of city life.

These young men are the hawthorne buds of greed. They live a part of the time in a delirium of competition to

spend the other part in a paroxysm of silly indulgence. Their pendulum swings between the bourse and the boulevards. When their faculties are not concentrated on the iniquity of gambling, they are expending themselves on the iniquity of sensuality. They keep alive with their patronage all the disreputable shows; they make Col. Bob Ingersoll's Sunday night assaults on the altars and homes by fetes of hilarious applause; they turn the cafes into scenes of violence where they knock out the servants' eyes and pay grandiloquently for damaged furniture. They built palatial clubs and run in debt for wines. They sometimes marry into a good family and bring with them perils to the race and lay their cancerous kisses on the cheek of innocence.

So unerringly does the pursuit of money, for which no equivalent is given, break down all the finer fibers of the man, that in time this type of good fellow, if he arrives at his ideal, will be proud of the power which can spread ruin and agony through a nation.

He will sit in his office and plan disaster with grim satisfaction. He can make a million by breaking ten thousand hearts. Presto, it is done. Then he gets a new mistress.

You will see these heartless fellows in Delmonico's or the Windsor hotel, every night, when they are not on the Casino stage or in the dressing rooms at Koster & Bial's. An atmosphere of atrocious and cynical bombast surrounds them. They are the most aggressive impudence wears a fringe of reckless liberality. They boast of their degradation like college boys. They swear by their insensibility like medical students; they make obscenity jocund; the aim of their manners is to defy decency; the end of their intercourse is audacity.

Wrecked examples from this coterie ripen into criminal eminence regularly. It is only a little while ago that one of these young gentlemen wrecked a hundred innocent homes, betrayed the confidence of his trusting friends, disgraced his name, broke an honored father's heart and slouched out of public view. What was the comment of his admiring congeners? That he had a good time while it lasted. That he wasn't smart enough to keep it up.

The moral aspect of it never for one moment presented itself to one of them. And all of them say clearly

duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is not wealthy, and the people appreciated the feelings and intentions of their ruler.

The grand duke is closely related to the present generation of the Hohenzollerns. He was born October 17, 1819, and was the son of Grand Duke George, brother of the famous Queen Louise, the mother of the first Emperor William and Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. After a thorough preparation for a university course by the professors of the gymnasium at Neudorf, he entered the university of Bonn in 1839. He was one of the first rulers' sons to be enrolled at a German university, and his advent at the old institution was discussed far and wide. His example has been followed by hundreds of princes since that time, and to-day it is as much a matter of course that the son of a ruling house spend several years at a university as it formerly was that he enter the army. The sons of the present emperor are not only to become students at Bonn, but are to attend the gymnasium or college at Kiel for nine years, taking the full course of the institution. Their first semester will begin in September.

The young grand duke hereditary of Mecklenburg-Strelitz spent several years at Bonn studying law, history and political science. After leaving the institution he passed a year in traveling in Italy and Switzerland. At the suggestion of his cousin, King Frederick William IV., he then entered the Prussian army to prepare himself for an active military career.

In 1842 the prince hereditary became engaged to Princess Augusta, daughter of Duke Adolf of Cambridge, the son of King George III. of England, and Queen Charlotte, who was born a princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In September, 1840, he succeeded his blind father as grand duke. Since that time he has devoted himself assiduously to the welfare of his little country. Many of its most famous institutions are due to his liberality. He took an active part in the wars of 1860 and 1870-71 and then gained the lasting gratitude of Emperor William and his supporters.

Historic swarm of locusts. The greatest swarm of locusts ever known invaded south Africa in 1797. They were driven into the sea by a north wind, and the waves throwing them back, a bank of dead locusts from fifty to six feet thick was formed for three miles along the coast.

Divination by Birds' Songs. In Mexico and Peru there were colleges of augurs which practiced no other means of divination than watching the course and professing to interpret the songs of birds.

Married Fifty Years. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Semi-Centennial of Their Marriage Observed Unostentatiously and Quietly—One of the Most Popular of Germany's Princes.

The climate of Germany seems to be conducive to long life on the part of its rulers. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a succession to the throne has been commemorated in several petty states of the fatherland within the last few years. Among the heads of the various kingdoms, duchies and principalities making up the great empire there are a few men who have succeeded to their thrones in comparatively recent times, and in point of age approach the German emperor. But the majority of the rulers of the more powerful states are men of advanced age and experience. The duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of the late emperor, is beyond the Biblical limit by several years. The grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, who lives in the beautiful town made famous by Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and Liszt, has reigned more than fifty years, and has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. The prince regent of Bavaria has also lived more than three score years and ten. The king of Saxony is "white-haired and seventy," and the grand duke of Baden and the duke of Meiningen are men approaching the time when they will be called old. The prince of Lippe-Detmold died only a few weeks ago, at the age of seventy-seven.

But none of the petty German sovereigns who took part with Emperor William I. his great chancellor and his immortal field marshal in the recreation of the German empire is more popular than Grand Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Only a few days ago he celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his marriage to Grand Duchess Augusta, his cousin, who was born a princess of Great Britain. Great preparations had been made by the grand duke's subjects to commemorate the day, but he wished to spare his people all monetary sacrifices and hurried away to London. The grand

duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is not wealthy, and the people appreciated the feelings and intentions of their ruler.

The grand duke is closely related to the present generation of the Hohenzollerns. He was born October 17, 1819, and was the son of Grand Duke George, brother of the famous Queen Louise, the mother of the first Emperor William and Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. After a thorough preparation for a university course by the professors of the gymnasium at Neudorf, he entered the university of Bonn in 1839. He was one of the first rulers' sons to be enrolled at a German university, and his advent at the old institution was discussed far and wide. His example has been followed by hundreds of princes since that time, and to-day it is as much a matter of course that the son of a ruling house spend several years at a university as it formerly was that he enter the army. The sons of the present emperor are not only to become students at Bonn, but are to attend the gymnasium or college at Kiel for nine years, taking the full course of the institution. Their first semester will begin in September.

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A DISTURBANCE.

Isn't what you want, if your stomach and bowels are irregular. That's about all you get, though, with the ordinary pill. It may relieve you for the moment, but you're usually in a worse state afterward than before.

This is just where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do most good. They act in an easy and natural way, very different from the huge, old-fashioned pills. They're not only pleasant, but there's no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. One little sugar-coated pellet for a gentle laxative or corrective—three for a cathartic. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, dizziness, sick and bilious headaches, are promptly relieved and mastered.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the good you get.

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But none of the petty German sovereigns who took part with Emperor William I. his great chancellor and his immortal field marshal in the recreation of the German empire is more popular than Grand Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Only a few days ago he celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his marriage to Grand Duchess Augusta, his cousin, who was born a princess of Great Britain. Great preparations had been made by the grand duke's subjects to commemorate the day, but he wished to spare his people all monetary sacrifices and hurried away to London. The grand

duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is not wealthy, and the people appreciated the feelings and intentions of their ruler.

The grand duke is closely related to the present generation of the Hohenzollerns. He was born October 17, 1819, and was the son of Grand Duke George, brother of the famous Queen Louise, the mother of the first Emperor William and Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. After a thorough preparation for a university course by the professors of the gymnasium at Neudorf, he entered the university of Bonn in 1839. He was one of the first rulers' sons to be enrolled at a German university, and his advent at the old institution was discussed far and wide. His example has been followed by hundreds of princes since that time, and to-day it is as much a matter of course that the son of a ruling house spend several years at a university as it formerly was that he enter the army. The sons of the present emperor are not only to become students at Bonn, but are to attend the gymnasium or college at Kiel for nine years, taking the full course of the institution. Their first semester will begin in September.

The young grand duke hereditary of Mecklenburg-Strelitz spent several years at Bonn studying law, history and political science. After leaving the institution he passed a year in traveling in Italy and Switzerland. At the suggestion of his cousin, King Frederick William IV., he then entered the Prussian army to prepare himself for an active military career.

In 1842 the prince hereditary became engaged to Princess Augusta, daughter of Duke Adolf of Cambridge, the son of King George III. of England, and Queen Charlotte, who was born a princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In September, 1840, he succeeded his blind father as grand duke. Since that time he has devoted himself assiduously